

**18-01-2025****1411A3+1411A4****III-MBBS (Part-II)****RUHS****Third Professional M.B.B.S. Part-II (Main) Examination (New Scheme)****January 2025****General Medicine****Paper-II****Time: Three Hours****Maximum Marks: 100**Attempt all questions in both sections.

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**Section-A****1. Fill in the blanks:****6x1=6**

- a) Enteral nutrition refers to nutrition support via the ....., also known as .....
- b) The term "scrofula" refers to tuberculosis affecting ..... of the body.
- c) Malar rash is a characteristic feature of .....
- d) Common cause of death is ..... in aluminium phosphide poisoning.
- e) Drug used in treatment of refractory schizophrenia is .....
- f) ..... Murmur heard in Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD).

**2. Answer the following:****4x1=4**

- i. Dose of rTPA in ischemic stroke is:
  - a) 60 mg
  - b) 90 mg
  - c) 100 mg
  - d) 120 mg

ii. Most common site for berry aneurysm rupture:

- a) Anterior circulation of brain
- b) Posterior circulation of brain
- c) Ascending aorta
- d) Descending aorta

iii. Most common ocular manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis:

- a) Scleromalacia perforans
- b) Keratoconjunctivitis sicca
- c) Uveitis
- d) Episcleritis

iv. A 17-year-old girl who was evaluated for short height was found to have an enlarged pituitary gland. Her T4 was low and TSH was increased. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Pituitary adenoma
- b) TSH-secreting pituitary tumor
- c) Thyroid resistance
- d) Primary hypothyroidism

3. A 42-year-old farmer was working in fields when he suddenly had snake bite. Before he or his fellow workers could identify, the snake had escaped:

- a) Which are the common snake bites in India? 03
- b) From the clinical features of the patient, how would you identify the type of snake bite
- c) What investigations will you do (bed side and lab)? 04

d) What are the complications of snake bite? 04

**4. Write short notes on ( Any Five): 5x2=10**

- a) Extra articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis.\*\*
- b) Side effect of rifampicin.
- c) Porphyria cutanea tarda.
- d) Role of vitamin K.
- e) Causes of clubbing.
- f) Absolute indications for Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

**5. Explain why ( Any Three): 3x5=15**

- a) Anticoagulants used in atrial fibrillation.\*\*
- b) Thiamine (vitamin B1) is given to chronic alcoholics.
- c) Acting FAST is crucial in stroke patients.
- d) Cyanotic spells happen in TOF.

**Section-B**

6. Mr. Raju is a 45-year-old male, who is a chronic smoker for the past 30 years. He has come with history of worsening breathlessness and frequent episodes of cough for the past six months.

a) How will you clinically approach to this patient including history and examination? 07

b) What are the specific investigatory findings for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)? 07

c) How will you clinically manage this case? 06

**7. Write short notes on: 5x2=10**

- a) Skin changes in endocrine diseases.

- b) Post exposure prophylaxis in HIV infection.
- c) Write briefly on management of syphilis.
- d) Short note on psoriasis.
- e) Classify antifungal drugs and write their mechanism of actions.

**8. Write short notes on ( Any Four):**

**4x5=20**

- a) Risk factors of suicide and how to manage a patient presenting with high suicidal risk.
- b) Neuroleptic malignant syndrome.
- c) Reversible causes of dementia.
- d) Antipsychotic drugs.
- e) Panic attacks

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